

SKY TRAFFIC COPS

Airwomen in Combat Tower of A West Coast Station

By Flight Officer F. M. Douglas, R.C.A.F. (WD) Public Relations Officer.

When Airwoman First Class Gwen Pridham of Prince Albert and AW1 Helen Pass of Sarnia enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force for flying duty, they had no idea they would end up as "traffic cops" of the sky. But, that's what they're doing these days in the control tower of a West Coast station.

"Their job is to look after aircraft as they fly, and to bring it back safely," said Flight Lieutenant J. W. (Sandy) Welsh of Vancouver, officer in charge of the section.

A casual impression of their office is confusing to an outsider. Surrounded by telephones, "intercom" loudspeakers, charts, logbooks and reports; with pencils, ruler forms and binoculars handy, they survey the runway from lofty windows.

The wall is adorned with weather reports for the whole district; carefully coded. The operations room calls over the loudspeaker, aircraft call from the sky, and most of the messages are in Air Force jargon—"Four Baker Peter—may I come in?"—"Tower to ops—here's the weather." Information is given concerning service-ability of aerodromes to which aircraft propose to fly; spot weather reports; aircraft crossing the district without landing are given the "go" sign and cleared if on schedule. When schedules are changed, flight control must secure the new flight plans and advise those concerned. Other stations advise the tower of aircraft leaving their runways and when they may be expected to land. All in all, it's a traffic light system for highways of the sky, and it doesn't go off at midnight. It keeps going 24 hours a day.

To date, though officers of the section are on duty at all times, the airwomen have not yet gone on the night shift. But, with more of the Women's Division now studying the work, they soon may. They have proved up well in the job, according to their officers, learning its complicated procedure quickly, and not worrying when the day's work grows repetitious. They are speedy given identifying aircraft through the binoculars. And they love the work.

"It's the most interesting job on the station," said Helen, who left a munitions factory to enlist. "And I wouldn't trade it for anything," added Gwen, a former war plant inspector.

Best of all—they sometimes get a "tip" in one of the aircraft, as part of acquiring a general picture of flying.

THE STUBBORN DUTCH

When the captain of a Netherlands coastal vessel now operating in a British port received a remark about the extremely soiled flag he was flying, he replied: "With this flag I left the Netherlands during the invasion. I will not take it down till Holland is free again. Then my wife can launder it as she always did."—The Netherlands Government Information Bureau, Montreal.

Roman Baths, Canadian Style



—Canadian Army Overseas photo.

When a Canadian mobile bath unit arrived in Italy minus equipment, they were told to "improvise". Pte. Neil D. Campbell of Port Stanley, Ont., decided that this 40 gallon oil drum had a future as a boiler. Pipes were obtained from obsolete Bren gun mountings. Shower heads were made by fastening vacuum tank floats. Gradually portable shower unit takes shape which will supply hot water continually, provided the boys can scrounge enough hose to reach the nearest ditch.

Air Force W.D.'s Are "Skyway Traffic Cops"



Control towers at R.C.A.F. stations across Canada are now being "manned" by girl "Traffic Cops." Surrounded by telephones, intercom, loudspeakers, binoculars, charts, logbooks and weather reports the W.D.'s look after aircraft as they fly and bring them back safely. Shown in the tower at a west coast station with Flight Lieutenant J. W. Welsh of Vancouver are AW1 Helen Pass of Sarnia, Ontario and AW1 Gwen Pridham of Prince Albert, Sask. The girls find their job most interesting and wouldn't trade it for any other in the service.

Block Buster

Twelve Thousand Pound Bomb Has Mighty Repulsion

The blast from Britain's new super-bomb—blockbuster—a 12,000-pound bomb—is so great that it rocks an aircraft several thousand feet in the sky, an R.A.F. pilot related. That was his experience after dropping one on the Gnome-Rhone engine works at Limoges, Feb. 8.

"Even at the height of many thousands of feet the blast is sufficient to rock aircraft," he said. "The whole sky is lit up as though you have created a new sun. The blast seems to linger for a while and 'spread out'."

Hole Is Plugged

North African Products Now Go To The Allies

In 1941, the exports of French North Africa to German-occupied Europe were 300,000 tons of wheat, over 100,000 tons of barley, 88,000,000 gallons of wine, approximately 125,000 tons of fruit and vegetables. A large proportion of these exports went direct to Germany; all the products of North Africa now go to the natives and the Allies.

WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

There are 50,000 in the Women's Land Army in Great Britain, which is often rated as the most popular and successful of the war services. A total of 300,000 women are working on the land in Great Britain.

MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

By the free use of the Mediterranean route, Great Britain will probably be able to save shipping space to the extent of 2,000,000 tons per year.

British Doctors

Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins Started Work On Vitamins

In 1912

The wonder drug, sulphanamide, was first developed by British doctors. The new and more wonderful drug, penicillin, was discovered by a British doctor. Vitamins were also a British discovery and are making an incalculable contribution to the maintenance of the health of people in under-nourished countries, and also here and in the United States which are still lands of plenty.

Vitamins have only come into general use during the past few years, but the original discovery was made in 1912 by Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins. He was investigating the causes of ill-health and weakness due, he believed to improper diet, and he commenced experimenting on rats. He fed them a purely chemical diet of proteins, fats and carbohydrates, which theoretically was a perfect balanced diet. But the rats grew thin and weak, then he added a small quantity of milk to their diet. The result was remarkable. In a short time the rats grew fat, strong and active. Sir Frederick thus discovered that a chemical substance which the body could not form itself, must be included in diet to create growth and sustain life itself, and that only very small quantities were needed. This was, in fact, the first vitamin discovery, and for that reason was called vitamin A. From that basis Dr. Hopkins turned to other forms of food, one of them furnishing proof of the discovery of a British naval surgeon named Lind, some 200 years ago, that fresh fruit and vegetables added to a seaman's food, prevented scurvy. Fruit and vegetables supply the vitamin C today.

In a recent address on the B.B.C. Sir Frederick, supplementing a broadcast by one of his old pupils, stated that the body of each healthy individual contains the necessary vitamins, though in very small amounts. The body, however, is unable to make these substances; and, in the absence of supplies from without, harm to the body would result. This is why the necessary vitamins must be in the food supply and therefore their supply becomes an important factor in the problem of nutrition.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Has Good Land

Saskatchewan Soil If Well Looked After Will Produce Indefinitely

Dr. J. Mitchell, head of the University of Saskatchewan soil department, told a meeting of the Appraisal Institute of Canada that in time Saskatchewan's cultivated acreage would increase from the present 31,000,000 acres to approximately 35,000,000.

He said in the park belt of 12,500,000 acres wheat production on summerfallow might be increased by six bushels an acre through the use of proper commercial fertilizer.

Saskatchewan need never feel pessimistic even if no gold or oil was discovered in the province, because it had good land which, if well looked after, was capable of producing into eternity, he said.

Handshaking originally was a gesture of peace to prove that no weapons were concealed.

gions to 85 degrees in the tropics.

Australian Squadrons

Royal Australian Air Force Serving In All War Theatres

Because the activities of the R.C.A.F. and R.A.F. are featured in the press of Canada, it should not be forgotten that the Royal Australian Air Force is in there, too, and "in strength" as the communiques say.

In the southwest Pacific the number of Australian squadrons on operations is only slightly less than the number of American squadrons.

Between the outbreak of the Pacific war in December, 1941, and September, 1943, Allied air forces in the southwest Pacific, including R.A.A.F. squadrons, destroyed 1,539 Japanese aircraft, probably destroyed 483 and damaged 581.

The R.A.A.F. was formed in 1921, and in 1934 it numbered about 800 men and 20 front-line squadrons. In July, 1941, the R.A.A.F. in Australia had increased from 21 to 102 units and two years later its numerical strength had reached the 100,000 mark, about half that of the R.C.A.F. Since 1942 the number of squadrons overseas has increased by 50 per cent, and since Japan entered the war the number of airmen serving abroad has trebled.

More than 18,000 R.A.A.F. men, mostly air crew, are serving in Britain, the Middle East, India and other theatres of war besides the southwest Pacific. Some are in R.A.A.F. squadrons, but most are in R.C.A.F. units and a few are in Canadian squadrons. In addition to R.A.A.F. personnel serving with the R.A.F., there are 18 Australian squadrons serving outside the commonwealth.

Australia has its counterpart of the R.C.A.F. women's division. The W.A.A.F. was established in March, 1941. In two years it grew to an organization with 15,000 members in 53 trades.

All Aboard

Three British Soldiers Piloted A Vessel Through Enemy Waters

The story of how three British soldiers piloted a small vessel from Tobruk to Alexandria when most of the coastline was enemy-held territory, was recounted in Ottawa by A. P. Graham Joy, Canadian naval lieutenant from Toronto.

After Tobruk fell to the enemy, Joy was out looking for Allied soldiers who might have escaped by sea, when he met a launch manned by a sergeant and two privates. The three men knew nothing of navigation, but had skirted the coastline all the way from Tobruk to Alexandria.

When the navy stopped them and reclaimed the launch the three soldiers were highly indignant. The sergeant felt he had acquired a vested interest in it—won it—was the way he put it. He added that they had intended to use it to rejoin the regiment near Suez.

Joy was on patrol off Salerno when he encountered a launch from Capri, containing an Italian intelligence officer who was looking for someone to whom he could surrender the island. Joy declined the honor, referring the Italian to his commanding officer.

The maximum duration of an eclipse of the sun is seven minutes.

When threatened with danger, ground nesting birds run rather than fly.

Causes Most Trouble

Writer Suggests Taking Uniform Away From All German People

Erwin Bergman in a letter to the New York Herald-Tribune, says: There is, nowadays, a lot of big talk about the big things concerning Germany—her re-education and democratization and so on. I wonder whether there would be a very small space for a very small voice, concerning a very small item.

Have you ever heard the expression "uniform"? Comes from old Latin meaning "to make everything alike," to make it just—uniform. Seems quite infinitesimal, indeed. And yet it all started this way: Take Italy, for instance. Mussolini, clever enough, invented the "camici neri," the blackshirts. Thus he welded the extremely individualistic Italian people into a big bulk of black-shirted street heroes. He "uniformed" them, and, to inspire them more, he invented the higher and lower grades among the uniformed. The mediocre ones got themselves stripes and bars and fancied to outrank the average citizen.

Followed the brownshirts and blackshirts in Germany, the green-shirts in Portugal, in Argentina, the Falange shirts of Spain, blackshirts for the Mosleyites in England—until half of the world became colorful-shirted, and altogether shirt-minded—i.e. fascist-minded—and uniform.

As for Germany, please don't take things easy! The German people need their uniforms, need them badly, even more than their thin slice of bread, their no-butter and their mug of weak beer. Hitler, the pious priest, recognized this, of course, from the very beginning, and he created the "Sturmabteilung," Obergruppenführer, "Schutzstaffelkommandant," thus cleverly using the Germans' immortal love for composed words with a pompous meaning. Finally he created the title "Reichsmarschall." Which means "Super-General-Field-Marshal," and was bestowed on the one and only Goering. Thus the uniform had reached its climax.

On the other hand, he—Hitler—put the babies in uniform and had taught them how to die quickly and cheerfully for the Vaterland.

People in uniform think themselves strong. In Germany, they enjoyed at their meetings the "sea of brownshirts," the "waves of blackshirts." Strong as they imagined themselves to be, they just had to jump on the weaker ones. As I said before, it all started this way. I saw it with my own eyes.

And now isn't there anybody who could take away the "right of any uniform" from the German people? Take it away from the soldier, the trolley driver, the milkman, the railroad man, the cop, the diplomat, the street cleaner. Take it off them—and I am sure you will be halfway to making the German people decent and peace-minded. Take it away and watch carefully that it does not come back again.

Watch out, peacemakers! Go and study the question carefully and attentively. Take your time; have the answer to this problem prepared and ready for the moment you talk business about the peace to come.

Don't let them get away with their uniforms! These dresses are as gaily as warners and criminal as the men themselves.

VERY FEW LEFT

Ships Of German Navy Have Been Practically Wiped Out

The German navy, with the exception of a few submarines and some surface craft, has disappeared from the face of the waters. The fleet which the Germans once sought to build to one-third the strength of the British home fleet has lost all capital ships—its backbone, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

This development, long suspected, has been confirmed by the British revelation that the famed Tirpitz, sister ship of the powerful Bismarck, was destroyed by midget submarines at Kaaafjord, Norway, last Sept. 22. The midget undersea boats wormed their way through 50 miles of heavily protected fjord before they reached the Tirpitz and opened fire with their torpedoes at 200 yards. Three of the submarines failed to return from this mission across 1,000 miles of the stormy North Sea.

The toll of Germany's capital ships started with the sinking of the Bismarck off the coast of France. The Gneisenau was so severely damaged in the daring run through the English Channel from Brest that it could not be recommissioned. It has been dismantled in Gdynia harbor. The Scharnhorst, stalking the Allied supply lanes to northern Russia, was caught in a trap the day after Christmas and sunk. With this battle of the Arctic Germany's effective sea power came to an end.

The loss of capital ships was not considered a serious setback by the Germans as long as submarine warfare was successful. Great store was set by the U-boat until last year. Berlin hoped to disrupt Allied supply lines across the Atlantic and thus cripple the war effort against the continent.

These hopes came to nothing with the telling employment of destroyers, destroyer escort vessels and planes against the submarines. Toward the end of the year reliable reports came out of neutral countries that German submarine crews were afraid to venture out to sea, heading the coast to burn up their fuel. They realized that their chances of returning were slim. The once feared submarine had become a floating coffin.

When in December the Germans sent out the Scharnhorst to raid Allied convoys they confessed the failure of the submarine campaign. Now there are no more Scharnhorst or Tirpitz to send. The damage which Germany can still inflict on Allied commerce is inconsequential. The flow of men and supplies cannot be interrupted. The passing of the German navy is a prelude to the defeat of Germany.

EMPIRE GATHERING

When the Queen visited the London headquarters of the Victoria League recently, she met service people and civilians from Cyprus, Ceylon, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Fiji and Mauritius. A black-skinned sergeant-pilot from Nigeria said, "This will be something to tell the people back home!"

Fish may sometimes be seen living in the soft mud of the rice fields of Siam.

Water is brought to New York City through 188 miles of tunnels.

Little Samson Shows His Strength



R.C.A.F. Photo.

Little black Samson demonstrates his strength with a pail of water, at Accor on the West African coast. His friend is Warrant Officer Jim Wright of Sarnia, Ont., who joined the R.C.A.F. in 1940 and for the past year and a half has been ferrying aircraft around Africa to the tune of some 600 flying hours.

Former Luxury Liner H.M.C.S. Prince David Ready To Take Her Part In Invasion Plans

The one-time auxiliary cruiser, and one-time luxury liner, H.M.C.S. Prince David has had her face lifted again. But it's a strictly utilitarian job this time; no beauty parlor nonsense about it, and the fact of the once dazzling beauty that carried thousands of Canadians on pleasure cruises now wears a grim and forbidding look.

For you can't invade "Fortress Europe" with sun-deck bathing pools and circassian walnut panelling if you mean business . . . and the David had business in mind when she underwent the face-lifting job.

One look at the David today will convince you of that, and one look at her battle-tested ship's company will add to conviction the terrible certainty that she and her men have but one purpose in view. To fill successfully the role for which she was re-designed. To become the nerve centre of an amphibious expedition . . . the headquarters for an army of invasion.

When the David left the yards after her first operation, she had been stripped of her swimming pools, her gaily striped awnings and her glistening white paint. She was sleek and grey, an auxiliary cruiser of His Majesty's Royal Canadian Navy. Gone now, after her second treatment, are the spacious decks, the ample crew quarters and the comfortable wardroom. Her once wide decks are covered by an overhead clutter of massive dunnage and heavy hoisting machinery. Above them, slung by stout cables, are steel landing craft designed to speed men and equipment from ship to hostile beaches.

Below decks the change is even more apparent. She has been swept clean of the large cabins, the restful wardroom and the spacious crew quarters. In their place are all the accommodations needed by a self-contained amphibious invasion force. Not an inch has been wasted.

Long, streamlined messdecks are provided to feed seamen and army troops.

Fire being the greatest hazard met with on invasion operations, the David has been fireproofed from stem to stern, as completely as can be accomplished by modern science. Even the mattresses and the shower bath curtains have been treated and the only wood in her are her cabin doors which have been purposely made of timber so that they can be broken down in an emergency to free trapped occupants.

To conserve life, a large and modern sick bay, fitted with an up-to-the-minute operating theatre, cots for patients and the very latest in equipment, has been provided between decks. Two Navy surgeons are members of the permanent complement and there are a number of sick berth attendants trained as aids to the doctors and capable of treating minor injuries.

Most of the David's officers and men are battle-tested. A few have never been to sea before, but the large majority have been seasoned at sea and in actual engagements.

Landing craft are carried and the officers and men who man them are veterans with more than a year's experience in combined operations work. Many have seen action, both at Dieppe and on the invasion beaches of Sicily and North Africa.

Woman Bell-Ringer

Has Held Job At Burlington, Ontario, For Ten Years

One woman with plenty of "time on her hands" is Mrs. William Wray, of New street, official bell-ringer for Burlington, Ontario, and one of the few women in Canada performing this task.

Four times a day—at 7 a.m., noon, 1 p.m. and 6 p.m.—Mrs. Wray hauls lustily on the bell-pull. For this toil she receives \$150 per annum, and come rain, snow, heat or sleet, for ten years she has given the belfry signal as the clock strikes. Exceptions are Sundays and holidays, with the occasional time when Mr. Wray substitutes.

Mrs. Wray, who succeeded her mother, the late Mrs. Margaret Graman, at the duty, says that the work keeps her healthy. She claims that she has been ringing bells she has had no illness. Neither has she failed to awaken in time to sound the 7 a.m. tocsin, she says. "Habit, mainly, I suppose," she says.

WOULD VOTE FOR PEACE

Viscount Halifax, British ambassador to the United States, said he believes that "if it were possible at the moment to take a free vote of the German people, a great majority would declare for peace—peace at once and peace at almost any price."

R.C.A.F. Spitfire Veteran Gets A Rest



R.C.A.F. Photo.

Veteran of desert fighting from El Alamein to Tunisia, and of the Italian invasion from Sicily to the Anzio bridgehead, Squadron Leader Albert Houle, D.F.C., of Massey, Ont., has just finished a tour of operations and been succeeded in command of the City of Windsor Spitfire squadron. The 29-year-old fighter pilot drew the first blood in the battle of the Anzio beachhead where his squadron flew cover for the invaders, and here is shown poking a finger through a bullet-hole in his rear view mirror, picked up in a dogfight over Nettuno. In the same fight, one cannon shell exploded under his cockpit and another in a wing, but he came down safely. His score stands at nine enemy aircraft destroyed and more damaged. He got four in the advance through Italy, two of them within 15 seconds. The squadron's new commander is Squadron Leader Kelver Magee.

Model Homes

Houses On Outskirts Of London To Have Labor Saving Equipment

Ten British housewives will be the guinea pigs in an experiment to evolve the British home of the future.

Work has started on 10 houses on the outskirts of London which will embody labor-saving design and modern equipment unheard of in the average English home.

When the buildings are completed 10 housewives with their families, chosen by the Ministry of Health will inspect, and probably live in the houses for a period. Then they will criticize and suggest improvements. On their verdict will depend the construction of 4,500,000 homes which Britain hopes to provide for her population in the next 10 years.

Safety pins were first devised by Walter Hunt in 1849.

A SMART CLEVER

Merchant: "Have you had any experience in chinaware?"

Applicant: "Years of it, sir."

Merchant: "What do you do when you break a valuable piece?"

Applicant: "Well—er—I usually get it together again and put it where some customer will knock it over, and charge her for it."

Merchant: "You'll do. Start work at once."

THE EXPLANATION

Bob Featherston of Lexington, Ky., was curious to know when and how he broke his watch crystal, and why it cracked in the form of a question mark. Jewellers found explanation, it caused by placing the cold watch in a warm pocket.

Synthetic wood can be made by using a mixture of 50 per cent. sawdust with chalk and chemicals and subjecting it to heavy pressure.



The Last Caesar

WEST COAST "WIDS" READY FOR TROUBLE



—R.C.A.F. photo.

Wherever you are, whatever you're doing, you wear your tin hat and respirator for a certain part of a certain day each week at one of the R.C.A.F.'s Pacific coast stations. Telephone operators suddenly sound as if they'd developed cleft palates. Stenographers catch up on typing practice as dictation is suspended until voices get out in the open once more. The airman who whips up a smart salute can accompany it with a rude face—no one is the wiser—and cooks can peel onions without a qualm. How the

precaution program works is illustrated here. Leading Airwoman Bertie Johnson of Winnipeg, left, finds that keeping her eyes on the notebook has complications, but types bravely on. Even off duty, the girls don't let the drill interfere with their routine. Left to right (and their own families wouldn't know them) the crackline players are Leading Airwoman Evelyn Dingman, Edmonton; Cpl. Jessie Cassidy, Bethany, Man.; AW1 Barbara Wilson, Saskatoon, and Cpl. Bernice Martin, St. Vital, Man.

Experts Agree That The Battle Of Berlin Will Stand As The Greatest Air Battle Of All Time

The R.A.F. with its heavy ratio of Canadian and other dominion personnel, in addition to doing a lot of other things, is making Hitler's speeches easier for him. With the R.A.F.'s bomber command operating as it is now there is no need for Hitler to tell his Germans that this will be a hard year for them. The Germans, the record shows, learn the hard way, but if they do not know now that the Battle of Berlin is in full swing or how tough 1944 is shaping up, they will never know.

As January waned, bombs crashed down on Germany at the rate of 100 tons of every hour of the clock, most of them on Berlin, black, smouldering and flaming and thoroughly disorganized, after three of bomber command's special doses in four nights.

After attack No. 13 on Berlin—No. 14 left the German capital virtually cut off from the outside world for a time—it was estimated in London that more than 250,000 British, Dominion and Allied airmen and airwomen at Britain's bases had so far been thrown into the fight.

Some experts figured the Battle of Berlin, at that point, might be considered half over, a thought which should make any Berliner tremble. No one doubted but the Battle of Berlin would stand as the biggest air battle of all time.

Some experts conceded that it may need 500,000 men and something like 20,000 sorties by Allied heavy bombers to win the battle. It may cost in round figures 6,000 men and 800 aircraft, the figures on personnel engaged including ground staffs, mechanics and armorsers, bomb armorsers and office staffs as well as the men who fly.

The aim of Bomber Command Chief Sir Arthur Harris' intention is to destroy Berlin as the nerve centre of the German war organization and to lay in ruins the city's great industrial plants which form a substantial part of the German war potential.

Perhaps half-way through this job of destruction the records showed more than 20,000 long tons of bombs had wiped out most government buildings and scores of important war plants.

Cost to the R.A.F. has been well under five per cent. for every 100 sent over and for every bomber lost the air force dropped nearly 60 tons of bombs.

Greatest cost has been in trained airmen, something like 3,000 men with wings while at this stage it has been impossible to assess the toll taken of German military personnel manning ground gun batteries and searchlights, many crews of which have been certainly wiped out in the saturation of bombs.

HOUSEBOY TO DOCTOR

"Once a houseboy in South Africa, H. K. Banda, a Nyasaland native, recently obtained his degree as a medical practitioner in Edinburgh, Scotland, and is now assistant medical officer in an English county borough. Formerly, he was in the United States, where he won degrees in philosophy and medicine."

One square yard of leaf surface takes about two gallons of carbon dioxide from the air in a single day, and throws off approximately an equal amount of oxygen.

Regional Counsel



DALTON O. OWENS, K.C.

has been appointed regional counsel for the Canadian National Railways, Western Region. Mr. Owens, formerly assistant regional counsel, succeeds Gilbert M. Hair, K.C., who has relinquished his position after more than 20 years as a member of the legal department of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian National Railways. Mr. Hair will be retained as consulting counsel and will continue to make his headquarters in Winnipeg.

Mr. Owens arrived in law in Manitoba, and served overseas during World War I. He was called to the Manitoba Bar in 1915 and entered railway legal service later the same year. He is also a member of the bar of Saskatchewan. He was created a King's Counsel in 1935.

Today's Needlework



by Alice Brooks

Dress little sister and big sister alike in this suspender skirt, smart and colorful through the gay stitchery. Done in no time!

Pattern 7720 contains a transfer pattern with design on straps and pockets; directions; pattern in size 2, 4, 6, 8 or 10; one size in pattern. State size desired.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermott Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number. "Because of the slowdown of mail delivery of our patterns may take a few days longer than usual."

THE QUEEN'S ORDERS

There will be less light and heat in Buckingham Palace on the Queen's orders. The large state rooms have been closed to "save fuel" and notices have been posted in all the other rooms of the palace. A fuel officer has been appointed to see that the new orders are obeyed.

The Pitia are a group of some 250 islands, but actually only 80 are populated. The islands, first discovered in 1643, became a British crown colony in 1974. 2599

ART OF FENCING PRACTISED BY ARMY

Swordplay Will Soon Be on The Calendar of Canadian Army Sports—serving a dual purpose.

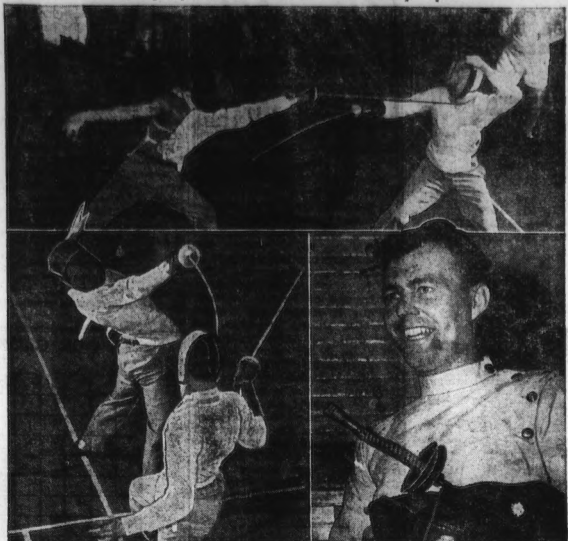
Swordplay may soon be back in the Army. The art of fencing, a time-honored sport recognized the world over, will soon be on the calendar of Canadian Army sports—serving a dual purpose. Not only will fencing serve to help increase physical fitness among Canadian soldiers, but the "thrust" and "parry" moves have a peculiar parallel in the "point" and "withdraw" positions taught in bayonet fighting, and the familiarity with cold steel developed by the swordsman gives him a realistic idea of what a fight for life really means.

As Major Ian Eisenhardt, Sports Officer for the Canadian Army and prime mover in bringing fencing to the soldier puts it: "Fencing is the nearest approach to actual bodily combat with an individual enemy that sport can offer."

Mass teaching techniques have been developed to give Canadian soldiers the basic rudiments of fencing positions, all purposely integrated to enable the soldier-fencer to use the sport as a body conditioner and a battle-training at the same time. Fencing is bayonet training carried to a higher sphere, it is said, and a good soldier-fencer will improve his bayonet fighting skill a hundred per cent. The fencing program is planned to improve the general standards of health among service men and to make them fighting fit.

Recently an exhibition was arranged in Ottawa at which service personnel tried their hands with the buttoned rapier. The meet may be the forerunner of more extensive competitions at which men of Canada's army will show their skill.

Swordplay Latest Canadian Army Sport



—Canadian Army Photos.

Add to the already comprehensive sports roster of the Canadian Army the art of fencing, which is being introduced to Canadian soldiers. The fascinating and time-honored sport in addition to increasing physical fitness, is an excellent subsidiary to bayonet training, a number of the techniques in both methods of fighting being similar. Above are shown scenes taken in Ottawa at a preliminary fencing exhibition staged by Army personnel. Top—The fencer on the left has just successfully parried a "lunge" and is executing a "stop-thrust" to score a hit on his opponent. Lower left—Weaving with graceful agility these soldier-fencers engage in a fast bout. Lower right—Major Ian Eisenhardt of Vancouver, B.C., Sports Officer for the Canadian Army, who has taken a leading role in introducing fencing to the soldiers.

MANCHUKUO LAST JAP STRONGHOLD

Japanese Are Working Hard On Defences On Her Northern Bases

While most Americans look forward to the bombing of Tokyo and other Japanese cities as the climactic feature of the war in the Pacific, many strategists, both amateur and professional, believe that the knock-down conclusive battle may be fought in Manchukuo. Here, just across the Sea of Japan from the Japanese homeland, is the portion of her stolen empire that will be most easily defended, most stubbornly defended, and most essential to the Japanese dream. The climate of Manchukuo is not as alluring to the Japs as that of the Philippines, Burma, and Dutch East Indies and points further South; Manchukuo does not provide oil, rubber, tin and quinine, and the Japs will find it hard to relinquish this precious loot. But to maintain a hold on these stolen territories necessitates the maintenance of long lines of communication, and the maintenance of communications necessitates more sea power and air power than the Japanese can summon. Ultimately, they will be forced to relinquish their far-flung bases and easily-won conquests, and make the final stand at home and on the adjacent mainland of Manchukuo. They are digging in furiously in anticipation of that necessity.

Domestic Jap radio broadcasts picked up by the O.W.I. reveal that many thousands of colonists are being shifted from Japan, Korea and the occupied sections of southern Asia to Manchukuo. Here they will be put to work producing food, mining coal and iron, working in the war plants the Japs have set up to provide the sinews of war. During 1943, the broadcasts revealed, some 75,000 families were sent from Japan to Manchukuo, 42,000 from Southern Asia, and 20,000 from Korea.

Before withdrawing from any area, the Japs will loot it of all the strategic materials they can cart away, but the volume they can transport safely back home diminishes each week as the perimeter of their outer defence contracts and their shipping facilities decline. In the end the Maginot Line of the Nips will be thrown around the home islands and Manchukuo, and the home islands might become the outposts of defence. Manchukuo, the last stronghold.—Chicago Daily News.

WONDERFUL RECORD

One of the first destroyers to reach Dunkirk for the evacuation of our troops from France was the old Windsor, which has made a wonderful record during the war. In eight months she steamed 30,000 miles, and in one month completed 4,000 miles. In 1941, a six months' commission involved 16,000 miles, and in 1942 she logged another 24,000.

FINANCIER DIES

The death of Sir Elly Kadoorie, financier and philanthropist, in Shanghai, Feb. 8, was announced recently in London.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

Rescued



When the motor of his fighter plane "cooked out" over the Pacific recently, Pilot Officer F. D. Hague of London, Ont. (top above), was unable to use his parachute and had to "ditch" his aircraft. It fell into the icy water west of Vancouver Island and sank almost immediately. P.O. Hague managed to release his tiny self-inflating dinghy, unbuckle his harness, struggle to the surface and clamber in. Fortunately for him, Pilot Officer Wilkie of Vancouver, in another aircraft, saw him forced into the sea and directed an air-sea R.C.A.F. crash boat, (lower), to the spot. About an hour after his plane sank, P.O. Hague was hauled in warm blankets, speeding toward shore.

Has Come Back

Barter Idea Again Being Used By People In Britain

Who's got something I want in exchange for something I don't want? That's the newest theme in British classified advertisements these days—for barter has come back with a bang. And it is not the poorer classes who are resorting to swapping publicly all sorts of goods, but those with money who now find it impossible to fulfill their wants through normal purchasing channels. It takes money these days to advertise in the classified columns of the Times and the Daily Telegraph, the only two London dailies which accept such ads, with the former charging \$1.50 per line for a minimum of two lines, plus 20 cents to cover box fee and postage, and the latter asking even more—\$2.50 per line for a two-line minimum but without a box charge.

"For Sale" ads are even more numerous, offering everything from mink coats—"no dealers"—to an electric iron at "best offer over \$160." Fantastic prices are asked through advertisements for such ordinary household articles. Second-hand clothing (unrationed) also shows a quick turnover at high prices. The ads frequently have a pathetic touch, as for example: "Has anyone a bicycle to sell for little girl's sixth birthday?" One man thought it worthwhile to spend \$3.20 to ask for a "Lift between 8 and 9 a.m. from Golden Cross to Uckfield."

Better Treatment

Says Guards In German Prison Camps Are Better To Allied Prisoners

Harold H. Leather, Canadian Red Cross official who returned to Canada from the British Isles, said in an interview that guards in German prison camps are the handwriting on the wall and are easing up in their treatment of Allied war prisoners.

Conversations he had in England with 66 repatriated men indicated that German guards were beginning to "play the game," Leather said. "But food was poor, and the men agreed it was Red Cross parcels that kept them alive."

FOR RETURNED MEN

University of British Columbia will offer a 10-week Spring session from April 24 to June 30, to enable returned men and women to begin or resume their university education. D. Buchanan, dean of arts and sciences, said.

Fleet Air Arm

Hopes For The Day When Canadian Navy Sprouts Wings

Great War flyer, ferry command pilot, gold miner and navy engineer, Lieutenant Alfred E. "Trader" Horne, R.C.N.V.R., is anxiously awaiting the day when the Canadian navy sprouts wings.

The 44-year old veteran helped test the first Canadian Anson mock-up, test flew at de Havilland, now making Mosquitos, and was a production engineer at the Toronto plant now known as Victory Aircraft, making Lancasters.

He is going overseas on loan to the Royal Navy's Fleet Air Arm and he hopes to become a pioneer in Canada's own navy air arm—when it's formed.

Owner of half a gold mine in British Guiana, he was a member of an aerial reconnaissance party in that country which discovered a spectacular waterfall with a 500 foot straight drop against a curtain of impenetrable jungle.

Glass Containers

Manufacturers Believe They Will Get Good Share Of Business

The glass manufacturers aren't making public statements, but privately they express belief that the industry can retain much of its war-boomed container business. They point out that one reason the can has enjoyed preference in the past for commercial packing is because it has lent itself to high-speed automatic and economical filling and sealing processes. But techniques have now been developed which permit equally fast automatic filling and sealing of glass containers. With the can's advantage overcome, the glass people believe the consumer's desire to "see what he buys" will guarantee them a good share of the vegetable and fruit container business.

Closing In

War Events Mark The Beginning Of The End

After three years hard fighting—after the campaigns of Abyssinia, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland; after the long, ding-dong duel in Libya; after the spectacular descent of British and American troops on French North Africa in November, 1942—after the decisive British victories of El Alamein and the Tunisian bridgehead, followed by the sensational Axis collapse at Cape Bon—no foothold remains to the Axis in all the continent of Africa. Stallingard and Cape Bon marked the beginning of delivery for the whole world.

LUCKY DRAW

Johnny Daly, a North Vancouver painter, is the owner of a \$10,000 farm. He won it in a service club drawing at Chilliwack, B.C. The farm cost Daly exactly \$1—price of a ticket in the draw.

Every Twenty Years

Nelson's Monument In Trafalgar Square Thoroughly Repaired And Cleaned

The Manchester Guardian says: Nelson and his famous Column in Trafalgar Square get a good bath and overhaul normally about every 20 years, at a cost of between \$400 and \$500. There are usually some repairs to be done. On one of these occasions huge cranes in Nelson's arm, as long as eight inches and four inches deep, had to be filled in with a special cement. The increase of heavy traffic and vibration from the tubes were not supposed, by the office of works experts, to be doing the column any good, and during the air raids of three years ago it must have had a further shaking.

TOO ENTHUSIASTIC

Cpl. Norman Leblanc, radio operator on a United States army plane transport, was so glad to see his mother after 16 months in the South Pacific that he cracked two of her ribs. The fracture came when he gave his mother that great big hug all servicemen's mothers wait for when their boys come home.

There are 15,000 terms describing various weather phenomena.

Neutralized Mines

Japanese Fighting With Allies In Italy Proved Himself Hero

Crawling through a minefield on hands and knees and defusing mines with his bare hands, Sgt. Calvin K. Shinogaki, of Japanese descent, blazed a trail of safety for his company on the Cassino front.

The minefield lay between two parallel roads. The plan called for two columns to block both roads. They had advanced only a short distance when the mines began to go off.

Shinogaki got down on his hands and knees and began to crawl through the deep mud. A few moments later he tossed a defused mine to one side. Three times in the next 50 yards the column lay panting in the mud while Shinogaki neutralized the death traps.

Shinogaki has been recommended for the Legion of Merit and the Distinguished Service Cross.

ALBERTA COAL

Alberta's coal output totalled 7,677,982 tons, second highest output in the history of the province, according to the annual report of the mines branch tabled in the Legislature by Hon. N. E. Tanner, Minister of Lands and Mines.

In Memoriam

Crew On Australian Ship Drinks Toast To "Jervis Bay"

Arthur Wynne, the Australian publisher, recently arrived in the States, travelling first to England, on a Swedish ship. One night the second officer finished his watch, and went downstairs. He kept looking at the clock. Then he called the passengers and crew into the dining room, and ordered a round of drinks for all. He studied the clock, and promptly at 8:33 he raised his glass, and the others raised theirs. "At 8:33 on this day each year—the time and the day she went down—we drink a toast to the most gallant ship that ever sailed the seas," he stated. "And so we drink now—to the 'Jervis Bay'."—New York Post.

GOOD NEWS FOR TALKERS

My colleague, Charles N. Wheeler, dropped in for a talk about talk, says Howard Vincent O'Brien in the Chicago Daily News. I ventured to say that most of us talk too much. "Not so," he said. "Ever notice that the still and silent pool is full of bugs and has scum on the top; while the water of the babbling brook is always clear?" This is something upon which to ponder.

NUNS ELUDE JAPS, NOW SERVE CANADIANS IN INDIA



R.C.A.P. Photo.

Four Royal Canadian Air Force officers who visited a rest home near Bombay were surprised to find two fellow Canadians stationed there permanently—two members of the Grey Sisters of the Immaculate Conception, Pembroke, Ont. The nuns—Sister St. Kenneth (Katherine Radey, Toronto) and Sister Mary Vianney (Clara Bertrand, Fort Collins, Colo.)—reached India after an amazing escape under Japanese strafing from their mission in China. An all-Canadian tea was arranged, and here the six are shown with their hostess, Mrs. S. A. Seddon of Northampton, Eng., who operates

the rest home. Left to right: Flying Officer Grant Nelson, St. Thomas, Ont.; Sister St. Kenneth; Sister Mary Vianney; Flight Lieut. Tom Smith, Crystal City, Man.; Mrs. Seddon; Flying Officer Rowland Lorimer, Regina, and Flying Officer Fred Lonsdale, Marshall, Sask. The nuns told of fleeing on foot through mountain passes, penitents and without belongings, and of hiding in an open grave while Jap planes strafed and bombed. When they reached India, Sister Mary Vianney weighed 70 pounds—50 below normal.

WORLD HAPPENINGS
BRIEFLY TOLD

After a five-year halt because of war, the London Musical Competition Festival is to be resumed next June.

The Indian Army has been increased 12 times, the Royal Indian Navy 13 times, and the Indian Air Force 10 times the pre-war strength.

The Moscow-Leningrad railway has been restored and the first freight train recently made the journey between the two cities, it was announced.

The flag Gen. Sir Bernard Montgomery flew on his car while with the 8th Army was sold at auction for \$1,200 in aid of Mrs. Churchill's Aid-to-Russia Fund.

In response to a Greek order for the conscription of all Greek citizens between 19 and 23 living in the Union, 60 men have enlisted in the Royal Hellenic air force in South Africa.

German nationals in occupied Czechoslovakia have been issued a gun and 25 cartridges for self-protection because "open resistance is constantly growing," a BBC broadcast to Europe says.

A French refugee in Chile is operating a seed farm near Santiago, producing the garden seeds preferred in western Europe; they are for post-war use in France and the Netherlands.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration is undertaking its first functional operation, it was disclosed at Washington, by caring for European refugees in Egypt and Syria.

A. C. Bosom, London architect, said recently up to 100,000 workers will be released for work on war-damaged houses within about two months by the completion in Britain of several large public works.

Care Of Chicks

Useful Information Regarding The Methods To Be Used To Avoid Losses

More chicks than ever were hatched in Canada in 1943, but far too many of them never lived to lay eggs or to be sold as poultry meat. Many of these deaths could have been avoided.

No matter how vigorous and healthy a newly hatched chick may be, if it is stunted or weakened in the early days of its life it will be a losing proposition in the end. Careless feeding, careless brooding—these are the kind of things which set a chick off to a bad start.

How can a farmer avoid these losses? Good housing will help. A weatherproof building built to allow plenty of sunlight and fresh air and a reliable heating unit with the best fuel obtainable will keep the chicks comfortable and the operator not too busy.

As to feeding, there's no economy in feeding cheap and inferior rations. Until it gets out on range, the chick depends entirely on the feed it is given in the brooder. For this reason, the starter feed should be carefully prepared, containing all the elements necessary to a growing chick.

There is little cause for worry if the chicks come from a reliable source, are warmly housed in sanitary surroundings, and are given fresh water and plenty of suitable feed. Nature will take care of the rest.

But once a chick is chilled or inadequately fed, it may never recover sufficiently to be profitable. And late replacements never equal an earlier hatched chick.

For Hospital Work

St. John's Ambulance Brigade From Canada Arrives In Britain

The first contingent of St. John Ambulance Brigade officers from Canada to serve overseas, has arrived in Britain.

The women, who come from every part of the Dominion, are all specialists who will study their own particular phase of work while in the British Isles.

Mrs. Thomas Gilmour of Toronto, Canadian superintendent-in-chief of the brigade, who wears the insignia of a brigadier on her grey uniform, said on her arrival: "This is an information-gathering group." More large parties are expected later to do hospital work, occupational therapy, and study post-war rehabilitation, as well as relief in re-occupied European countries.

Hospital work and cadet work of the organization will be studied by Ruth Mackenzie of Barrie, Ont.

Souls of dead chieftains visit their relatives in the form of snakes, according to a superstition of some African natives.

Today's
INFANTRY
versatile—fast moving!

6 POUND ANTI-TANK GUN
NOW AN INFANTRY WEAPON

THIS SQUAT, POWERFUL GUN
CAN BE QUICKLY SWUNG INTO ACTION
COUNTERING SUDDEN TANK ATTACK



6-Pounder Anti-Tank Gun

Indicative of the versatility of the infantry, and the manner in which they adapt weapons from almost every branch of the service to their own advantage, is the use of the deadly, six-pounder anti-tank gun. Mobile to the extreme, the weapon is generally towed behind a light truck. In difficult terrain, it is light enough to be man-handled into position by its five-man crew. With a long, effective range, the gun can be set up in a matter of seconds, and pours its deadly armor-piercing shells into the vitals of the enemy's lumbering mobile units. The projectile, weighing but six pounds, punches a small round hole in the enemy armour and ricochets inside with a devastating effect. If gas supplies are hit, the tank will go up in flames. The number of rounds that can be fired by a trained gun crew in a minute reaches almost rapid-fire speed.

Escort Carriers

Have Made Catapults For Protection Of Merchant Ships Unnecessary

Fitting aircraft catapults to merchantmen to provide protection from air attack has been discontinued because so many escort carriers have been added to the Royal Navy, it has been disclosed. In the early days of the war fleet air arm pilots were catapulted from merchantmen and after engaging enemy aircraft had to crash in the sea if no land was near.

Buy War Savings Stamps regularly.

As Victory Salute

Churchill Prefers Ringing Of Bells To Roar Of Guns

Prime Minister Churchill prefers the ringing of bells as a victory salute, rather than the roar of guns. To the proposal by Capt. Leonard P. Fluege, Conservative, that cannon be sounded to commemorate major military successes, Mr. Churchill said:

"Personally, I favor bells. We are likely to hear quite enough of guns anyway."

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



ANSWER: Right. Both crocodiles and alligators are found there.

REG'AR FELLERS—The Joker

Health
LEAGUE
of
CANADA
presents
TOPICS
of
VITAL
INTEREST

MEDICAL CARE IN RUSSIA

Each large enterprise in the Soviet Union (with 250 or more workers) has a health centre on its premises at which workers and their families receive medical service. To care for both the day and night shifts, this health centre functions as a rule on a round-the-clock basis. The health centres, often termed polyclinics are engaged not only in treatment but also in sickness and accident prevention through inspection and education. . . . Those enterprises which are in the vicinity of large hospitals usually limit their services to routine and emergency work; then the hospital clinics become the centres for complete service to the workers of these plants. Enterprises with fewer than 250 workers will often make joint use of a polyclinic in their immediate neighborhood. Some 7,600 factory health stations had been established by 1940. —From "Soviet Health Care in Peace and War", by Rose Maurer.

Nothing New About It

Paper Claims Mairzy Doots Song Is Really Very Old

Kipling once pointed out that "When Homer smote 'is bloomin' lyre, 'e'd 'eard men sing by land an' sea; an' 'what 'e thought 'e might require, 'e went an' took—the same as me." So "mairzy" songs are always under suspicion, and now it's "Mairzy doots and dooty doots and liddle lamzy ditty" which is attacked as a rewrite of something old, instead of a transposition of something sung by a modern child. Says the Peterborough Examiner: "That wheeze in at least a century old. We had it tried on us by aunts, who, in turn, had had it tried on them by aunts, who, in the dark backward and abysm of time, had suffered it from even more remote aunts. Their version was—Harestanty, Marestanty Sheepately which the acute reader will at once recognize as "Haree eat hay, me eat hay, sheep eat ivy." All that's required to complete the picture is for someone to dig up the original of the mairzy doots music!—Toronto Star.

Are Really Heroes

Conscientious Objectors In Britain Have Most Dangerous Job

Britain's newest heroes are a select group of conscientious objectors. Fifty strong, these men, all of whom have refused to join any military service on religious grounds, have been formed into a special corps and now are serving as parachutists with Britain's airborne forces.

But they still don't fight. Their particular job is to drop, unarmed, with the paratroopers into enemy territory and there treat the wounded and attempt to get them to safety. They are attached to an R.A.M.C. unit, and the officer in charge described their job of parachuting unarmed into enemy country as "one of the most dangerous and difficult tasks of the war."

BAD LUCK FOR BOTH

In Washington, Dr. L. C. Spencer, scheduled to make a speech in Louisville, lost his plane seat to a colonel with a priority, cancelled his talk, flew home to Boston, and learned that the colonel had flown to Louisville just to hear him talk.

Muscular tension is believed to be one of the major causes of light sleeping.

A trumpeter swan's call can be heard two miles away.

Banking Simplified

Japan Has Hit On Brilliant Idea To Overcome Labor Shortage

Owing to the acute manpower shortage in that country, Japan has already moved to simplify bookkeeping in Japanese banks. The first step, already taken, was to stop paying or crediting interest on any deposit. The next move is to stop all withdrawals of deposits.

This, it is believed, will save more time than refusing deposits, because it is easy to take in money, particularly when it is not necessary to credit it. Then when no interest has to be paid and no money is allowed to be withdrawn, no bookkeeping of any kind will be necessary. Simple, isn't it?

The Marine corps base at Camp Lejeune, New River, N.C., has three theatres showing free movies every day.

Loyal Allies

Ghurkas Of Nepal Helping To Fight Japs In Burma

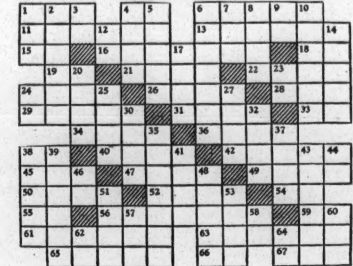
The Gurkhas are about the toughest fighters in the world, as the Japs in Burma are now finding out. The British discovered it early in the last century, when they attempted to conquer Nepal. The Gurkhas kicked them, then signed a treaty with them, and ever since they have been loyal allies. They did yeoman service in the Indian Mutiny and in the World War. As jungle fighters the Japs are bush leaguers compared to the jungle-bred Gurkhas.

USE OF PLASTICS

A. E. Byrne, manager of the plastics supply department for Canadian General Electric, said plastics will offer the public of the post-war world "something far surpassing the dream of ancient alchemists."

X-X OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE X-X

No. 4872



HORIZONTAL

1 Poet: to unclose
4 Symbol for iridium
6 Not
11 Period of minority
13 Raved
15 Spanish article
16 To reduce the violence of
18 Sloth
19 Exits
21 Old English coin
23 Ancient Greek portico
24 Egyptian title: father
26 Sect
28 Sect
30 Calyx leaf
31 To consider
32 Not an
34 Snare
36 Platform
38 Paid notice
40 Lubricates
42 To reject
45 Edible seed
47 Sleeps
49 Put of a wheel

VERTICAL

1 Unit
2 Mannerly
3 Printer's measure
4 Russian name
5 Remaining fragment
6 Sings tremulously
7 Lout
8 Athenian popular assembly
9 Latin conjunction
10 Motive
12 Part of "to be"
14 Likewise
17 To praise
20 Irish clan
23 Symbol for yttrium
24 Slace
25 Card game
27 To rend
30 Rented
32 Countenance
33 Devised
37 To box
38 Imitating
39 Sandy waste
41 Varnish
43 Shoal
44 French article
46 Indian mulberry
48 Moldings on the base of a column
51 Fencing sword
52 West wind
57 South American language
58 Symbol for iron
60 Crude metal
62 Testicle
64 Note of scale

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"I was stopped by a motorcycle cop!"

BY GENE BYRNES

Crossfield Chronicle

W. H. MERRILL, Editor

Extra to the United States.
Published every Friday afternoon.
Subscription Rates: \$1.50 per year; 50c
classified advertising; 25c per line.
Wanted, etc., 20c per first insertion; 50c
additional insertion; 4 insertions
for \$1.00.

Friday, March 24th, 1944

Dairy Products Subsidies

A new policy concerning milk products was announced in the House of Commons by the Minister of Agriculture recently.

In only one respect does the new policy fully meet the recommendations made by the dairy farmers of Canada and later endorsed by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture at annual meetings in Quebec City earlier this year. It should be pointed out, however, that some of the proposals of these organizations were not adopted in part. With respect to butter, the Federal government evidently has recognized that by maintaining the higher subsidy could the dairy farmers be expected to meet rising costs of production and maintain the necessary level of production.

Details of the new policy, as announced by the Minister, with some explanatory notes relative to each, are as follows:

Butter

The present subsidy of ten cents per pound butter on cream going into creamery butter will continue in effect throughout the year, as recommended by our organizations, instead of dropping back to eight cents on May 1 as would have been the case under the old policy.

Fluid Milk

The subsidy of 35 cents per hundredweight on fluid milk will be continued only until April 30, when it will drop to 35 cents for the period May 1 to September 30, when it will again go up to 35 cents until April 30, 1945. In areas where the subsidy was 25 cents, that will continue as before. Our organizations had recommended a continuance of the 55 cent subsidy throughout the year. However, the 35 cent subsidy, which will be in effect in the summer months, will be ten cents better than was the case last summer.

Milk For Cheese

On cheddar cheese milk the present subsidy of 30 cents will continue until April 30, when it will drop to 20 cents per hundredweight and will continue at that rate from then on. Last summer there was no corresponding subsidy in effect.

Concentrated Milk

With respect to the 30 cent subsidy on concentrated whole milk, our organizations had asked a continuance of this, but this subsidy will run only until April 30, when it will drop to 15 cents until September 30, rising again on that date to 30 cents. Last summer there was no subsidy in effect so that the 15 cents now granted is an improvement to that extent. Our organizations had asked that this subsidy be applied also to concentrated milk, skim milk and cream, but the government is confining it to the whole milk.

Butter Ration

Coinciding with the announcement by Mr. Gardiner of the new subsidy policy, the Prime Minister has announced a temporary reduction in the present butter ration. This is being brought about in March by postponing validity dates for coupons 54 and 55, which were scheduled to come due on March 15, and which will now be postponed until March 23 and 30 respectively. Thereafter one butter coupon per week will come due, instead of two coupons every two weeks. The reduction in March amounts to eight ounces per person.



By DR. K. W. MEADY

Director,
Line Elevator Farm Service
Bugs' in the Grain Bin

Seven or eight years ago, a distinguished authority on insects stated that, in Western Canada, we need never worry about insect damage in our stored grain. Most authorities are occasionally wrong, and he was no exception.

It is not our purpose to spread false alarm, but merely to draw attention to the defensive measures at our disposal. In guarding against losses due to insects in farm stored grain, we have three powerful allies. They are: a cold climate, a dry climate and a very efficient Division of Entomology in the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Despite these advantages losses have been suffered and will continue unless the necessary precautions are observed.

The best prevention against loss is storing only dry grain, and keeping it dry by means of ventilated granaries which channel wind and snow and which are constructed so as to provide an air space between the floor and the ground. As added insurance, it is wise to bin grain during cold weather or move it and, if possible clean it, during very cold weather.

If storing tough grain is unavoidable, it should be cleaned thoroughly and, at the first sign of heating or infestation by mites or insects, it should be run through a fanning mill, threshing machine or comb.

All Line Elevator agents have copies of a Dominion Government insect on this subject and, also, the "Seedtime and Harvest" booklet which gives more detail than space allows here.

Ration Book No. 4

Ration Book No. 4 will be distributed during the last week of March, over 1,000 centres in Alberta, organized by the 53 Local Ration Boards in the province, officials of the regional administration in Edmonton announce. The final week in March is Ration Book Week all across Canada, but each community will select dates during that week for local distribution of the new ration book. It is advisable to watch weekly newspaper advertisements for these dates and the centres of distribution.

Formalities, now familiar in obtaining new Ration Books are: Print name, address, prefix letters and serial number, and age if under 16, on the red application card at the back of Ration Book 3. Do not detach this card, but present Ration Book No. 3 intact at the distributor centre in order to obtain Ration Book 4.

A new feature of importance in this campaign is the deadline for application. Late applicants for Ration Book 4 will not be able to obtain one until April 17.

Registry of the municipality number is required for this issue. This number can be obtained from any municipal official, from a municipal map or from the local post office.

Do not destroy Ration Book 3 which contains 10 "B" coupons for canning sugar, not valid until later in the season. It is possible that most ration will be returned, for which meat coupons in Ration Book 3 may be required.

French Problems Of Repatriation

(Manchester Guardian)

Algiers, February 7. M. Henri Frenay, Commissioner for Prisoners and Deportees in the French National Liberation Committee, is visiting London shortly to discuss questions of repatriation with the Allied governments who are faced with similar problems and those outside Europe whose aid will be indispensable after liberation.

According to French estimates, some 25,000 persons are involved, excluding Russia. France is concerned for an important fraction of the total. Orders have been issued for some 5,500,000, of whom more than four million are French. These are a half millions fall into three categories.

In the first category are persons outside France who have to be repatriated to France; total estimated at 3,000,000. Among them are 850,000 war prisoners, 350,000 former war prisoners now transferred by the enemy to civilian work, 900,000 civilians sent from France to work for Germany, 500,000 Alsace-Lorrainers and other political or racial deportees, 180,000 Alsace-Lorrainers imprisoned in the German army.

In the second category are foreigners to be repatriated from France: the total is about 1,000,000. Among them are 500,000 Germans who have been settled by Hitler in France, 150,000 foreigners from the "lost" organization. It is obvious that many of these may be repatriated by the Germans themselves in anticipation of the Allied landing, or soon after it takes place. But the French regard the figure given as less than the total of foreigners now in France, and they believe that the large majority will not be able to get away.

In the third category are those who have migrated within France. Their total is difficult to fix accurately, especially as the distance factor is involved, but it is estimated at 1,500,000. This figure may be increased as a result of Allied landings or of German precautionary measures.

Two policies are envisaged—to build temporary shelters near the site of destroyed towns so that the community can quickly resume a corporate life while the houses are being rebuilt; to allow citizens to return to the towns from their place of refuge. The latter policy is the other arm of the Service will grudge the sappers a single one.

General Charles de Gaulle, presumably referring to the Allied Military Government or its equivalent, declared on March 8 that the French would tolerate neither "a foreign regime" nor the continuance of Vichy elements in France after the war.

Olds School Agriculture Experimental Union

The Olds School of Agriculture has available for distribution some excellent plants and seeds of garden and field crops. These are listed below.

Each member may make four selections. Anyone interested may become a member of the Experimental Union by paying an annual fee of \$1. Membership of the O.S.A. Alumni Association may make selections without fee, but pay exchange costs.

1. Potatoes; Vicks (medium early).
2. Potatoes; Bovee (medium early).
3. Potatoes; Matheson (late).
4. Turnips, 2 plants.
5. Black Currants, 2 plants.
6. Vegetable Seed, five kinds.
7. Garden Peas, three varieties.
8. Soup Peas, one variety.
9. Shell Beans, two varieties.
10. Peas, two varieties.
11. Broad Beans, one variety.
12. Cynanthemum, two varieties.
13. Dahlias, two varieties.
14. Lily, one bulb.

Our supply of some of this material is limited, so some substitution may be necessary.

Orders will not be accepted after April 8.

Membership fee of \$1, which includes shipping charges, must accompany selections. When parcel is called for, fee is 65 cents.

Report forms must be filled in and returned to the O.S.A., Olds, at the end of the growing season.



By DR. K. W. MEADY

Director,
Line Elevator Farm Service

Fungicides on the Farm

Fungicides for the control of plant diseases and for general disinfection are used on all farms. Some of the best fungicides are the most poisonous and troublesome to handle. A careless person might have some difficulty in using either mercury dusts or formalin.

Mercury fungicides such as arsenic, leytosan, and lunasan, widely used for treating grain, are excellent fungicides and should not give trouble if handled as recommended. Avoid inhaling the dusts; work in a well ventilated building or outside; and wear a mask if masks are not available, tie a clean handkerchief over the nose and mouth. Suitable masks are not expensive. After handling poisonous dusts or solutions, wash up thoroughly, especially before eating. Avoid an excess of fungicide on the hands, face or clothing. A Left-over dust grain should not be fed to livestock; it may be sown for green feed.

Formalin, an irritating and deadly poison, has been used for years by most farmers without serious trouble. They know it and handle it with the care and caution it deserves. It is a good fungicide and general disinfectant. Formalin dusts may be fed to livestock after thorough airing. Farmers have used bluestone and lye as general disinfectants without serious trouble, although they are poisonous. Sulphur is a good common fungicide; it is nonpoisonous except when burned for fumigation purposes; then the fumes are both irritating and toxic.

Before using any fungicide, read carefully the directions printed on the container. Note the warning cross bones and skull, if any, and read the "caution." If an accident occurs, call a doctor without delay. Keep all poisonous material out of reach of children. Fungicides, insecticides, sprayer and rat poisons should be kept together in a box or cabinet under lock and key. Clean up and put away all utensils used for fungicide mixture or treatments.

Always use the best fungicides. The basic rules are simple, master them; apply the treatment and apply common sense—Do not be careless.—Contributed by Dr. P. M. Simmonds and Dr. H. W. Mead, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Saskatoon.

HOW THEY FINISHED

Final standing of the National Hockey League is as follows:

Canadians	W	L	D	Pts.
Detroit	50	28	18	8 58
Toronto	50	23	23	4 50
Chicago	50	23	23	5 49
Boston	50	26	18	5 43
Rangers	50	6	39	5 17

TWO NEW JUDGES

Judge Lucien Dubuc, of the District Court of Northern Alberta, has been appointed chief judge of that court, a new position.

Judge J. L. Crawford, of Northern Alberta District Court, is retired and has been appointed judge of the Southern Alberta District Court.

R. M. Edmondson, K.C. Calgary, has been appointed judge of the Southern Alberta District Court.

William Hale (Big Bill) Thompson, 75, three times mayor of Chicago, whose 10-gallon hat, spectacular campaigning and a tirade against royalty made him a colorful political figure, died on March 19, following a heart attack.

SIX SUBMARINES SUNK

Five deadly little sloops of the secret "Bird" class have sunk six German submarines in twenty days, during which they fought off savage attacks by enemy U-boat packs on three sprawling convoys of merchantmen engaged in taking supplies to Britain for the invasion of Western Europe, the admiralty announced March 19 in London, in claiming the triumph as a modern Battle of Trafalgar.

PUCHEU EXECUTED

Pierre Pucheu, former Vichy minister of the interior, died "with great dignity" on March 30 at Algiers, and he gave the final command to a French firing squad which executed him as a traitor to France.

Mr. Justice O'Connor Heads Labor Body

Labor Minister Mitchell announced in Ottawa on March 16 the personnel of the new wartime labor relations board with Mr. Justice O'Connor, of Edmonton, as chairman. Mr. Justice J. M. Francoeur, of Quebec City, will be vice-chairman of the ten-man board.

At the same time, Mr. King announced the resignation of Mr. Justice C. P. McGuire as chairman of the National War Labor Board, which administers the Wartime Wage Control Order. The boards have no relationship to each other.

Labor representatives are A. R. Mosher, Canadian Congress of Labor, Ottawa; Fred Molleux, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America (A.P.L.), Hamilton; W. L. Best, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, (A.F.L.), Ottawa; and R. Hargreaves, National Federation of Aluminum Workers (C.C.C.), St. Joseph d'Alma, Que.

Employer representatives: H. Taylor, Canadian National Carbon Co., Ltd., Toronto; W. H. Brown, Moore Corporation Ltd., Toronto; A. Deschamps, contractor, Montreal; and A. J. Hills, Canadian National Railways, Montreal.

Four Writers Die

Hendrik Wilhem Van Loon, and Joseph C. Lincoln, in the United States, and C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne in Britain, died on March 11. Hyne was 78, Lincoln 74 and Van Loon 62. All three were widely known for their writings. Van Loon wrote "The Story of Mankind" and other wide-ranging works. Lincoln wrote a large number of stories of the Cape Cod fishermen, and Hyne wrote "Captain Kettle." Irvin S. Cobb, 67, died in New York the day before. His wit and humor have given delight to hundreds of thousands.

RATION BOOK 4

-WHEN AND WHERE YOU GET IT

Distributing Centres will not be open on all days of next week. Make sure that you know exactly what days and hours the Distributing Centre you intend to go to will be open. Help the volunteer workers by following instructions carefully.

RATION BOOKS WILL NOT BE MAILED OR DELIVERED—THEY MUST BE CALLED FOR

HERE IS WHAT YOU DO TO GET YOUR NEW BOOK

- 1 Fill in the application card—the first post-card in your Ration Book 3. Do this at home. The application card is printed in red and is numbered RB-99. DO NOT USE ANY OTHER CARD. Follow the method shown.
- 2 Be sure to PRINT clearly, accurately and completely all information required on the card. BECAUSE THERE ARE NO COUNTIES IN WESTERN CANADA, IN LINE 5 STATE "THE MUNICIPALITY, URBAN OR RURAL, IN WHICH YOU ACTUALLY RESIDE, REGARDLESS OF YOUR POSTAL ADDRESS."
- 3 Sign at the bottom with your usual signature. Persons of 16 years or over must sign their own cards. Cards of persons under 16 years must be signed by parents or guardians.
- 4 Applicants must bring their Ration Books with them to the Distributing Centre. Children under 16 may not apply for Ration Books for themselves or for other members of the family.
- 5 Do not detach application card from your Ration Book. This must be done by an official at the Distributing Centre. If accidentally detached, bring the application card along with your Ration Book.
- 6 ARMED FORCES: All members of the Armed Forces, whether on permanent subsistence or not, will obtain their Ration Cards from their own Units.
- 7 APPLYING FOR BOOKS FOR OTHERS: Any responsible member of a household may apply for Ration Books on behalf of other members of the household, or for neighbours unable to apply in person, providing Ration Book 3 with properly filled in application card is presented.

On presentation at a Distributing Centre of your Ration Book 3, with properly completed application card, you will be issued your new Ration Book 4; and your Ration Book 3 will be returned to you.

WARNING: Be sure you get your new book while your Distributing Centre is open next week. Otherwise, you will not be able to obtain your new book until April 17.

RATION BOOK 3 CONTAINS UNUSED COUPONS YOU WILL NEED—DON'T DESTROY IT

LOCAL DISTRIBUTING CENTRES

OPEN MARCH 27, 28 and 29

CROSSFIELD	Wm. Lout
MADDEN	Post Office
DOG POUND	Post Office
CREMONA	R. A. MacLeod
BIG PRAIRIE	Mrs. A. Pawson, Post Mistress
BIG VALLEY	Post Office

RATION ADMINISTRATION

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

DON'T MISS:-

5:45 p.m.
Thurs.
Thurs.
Thurs.

TERRY AND THE PIRATES

Presented by Makers of QUAKER CEREALS

COUNCIL MEETINGS

The regular monthly meeting of the Village Council will be held

FIRE HALL

on the First Monday of each month

commencing at 8:00 p. m.

W. A. HEYWOOD

— Agent for —
Imperial Oil Co.

We carry a full line of Tractor Gasoline and Oil.

— General Trucking —

Phone 70 : Crossfield

Crossfield Machine Works

W. A. Hurt - Prop.
Welding - Magneto - Radiators
John Deere Farm Implements
Elephant Brand Fertilizer.

McInnis & Holloway Limited

FUNERAL DIRECTORS
at PARK MEMORIAL

1503 - 4th St. W. NE 3000

CALGARY

DICK O'NEIKS, Phone 47

Local Representative
CROSSFIELD